FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Chinese Red drive stalled in Korea.*
MacArthur, before Senators, urged ultimatum to Red China.
U.S. businessman Robert A. Vogeler was freed by Hungary.
U.S. arms aid to allies passed one million tons.
Iranian Nationalists won oil nationalization, Premiership.
Syrians, Israelis resumed fighting in demilitarized zone.
Jets featured in air show in Moscow May Day parade.

Other U.S. News. *Pres. Truman submitted $60 2/3 billion arms budget, defended Amb. O'Dwyer on Senate crime probe charges.*
Labor ended boycott of Govt. defense agencies.
Supreme Court issued seemingly conflicting loyalty rulings.
Govt. curbed price of beef.

KOREA

Red Drive Blunted. The Chinese Reds gave up May 1 an attempt to take Seoul in the first phase of their spring offensive. The U.S. 8th Army's Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet reported May 2, "The first part of the battle has ended in a great victory for the UN." He cautioned that the Reds have the men to attack again "as hard as before or harder" but said he was "confident the results will be the same." The Reds were said to have suffered enormous casualties since they started their drive April 22 while UN losses were moderate.

Heroic stands by the British 27th and 29th Commonwealth Brigades and U.S. First Marine Division, along with intense air and artillery bombardment of the Reds, were given major credit for stalling the Communists. Red breakthroughs were prevented April 23 by the 29th Commonwealthers north of Seoul and the 27th Commonwealthers and First Marines near Kapyong in central Korea, where the Chinese battered a South Korean division at the start of the attack.

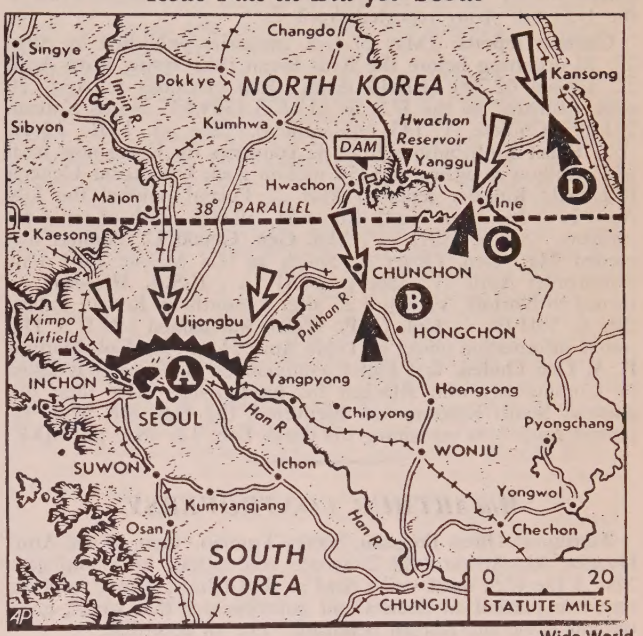
On April 28 the Allies made an orderly withdrawal from Uijongbu to a line 4 miles north of Seoul. In the next 2 days heavy air attacks combined with land and naval artillery dealt the Reds such punishment they pulled back on the Seoul front May 1. Carrier-based U.S. Navy Douglas Skyraider torpedo planes blew holes May 1 in the Hwachon dam above the 38th Parallel. This was done to keep the Reds from closing its floodgates to lower the Han and Pukhan Rivers, obstacles to their southward advance. UN tanks reentered Uijongbu and artillery and planes kept the central-sector Reds on the defensive May 3.

UN Hq. in Tokio estimated May 1 the Reds had lost 75,000 to 80,000 killed and wounded (50,000 in the Seoul sector) in a week but still had about 300,000 men in position to resume the attack, most of them on the central front. The U.S. State & Defense Depts. indicated April 26 there were 580,000 UN troops in Korea—250,000 of them American, 250,000 South Korean. Britain announced May 1 its 27th and 29th Commonwealth Brigades were being converted into the First Commonwealth Division (22,000 to 25,000 men). [See pp. 129C, 65D]

Claims Proof on Reds. In his first report to the UN Security Council as Supreme Commander, Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway said May 2 his forces had captured North Korean documents dated June 18 and June 22, 1950 showing plans to attack South Korea. He said the documents provide "clear and documented confirmation" that the North Koreans were the aggressors when war began June 25. [See pp. 129E, 123E, 66B; Vol. X, 258A-B]

South Koreans. The ROK Parliament in Pusan voted 94-1 May 2 despite Pres. Syngman Rhee's opposition to abolish a board for inquiry into subversive activities. It held the board became illegal when martial law was lifted in South Korea this year. The ROK Govt. admitted April 25 after an investigation that 187 alleged Communist collaborationists were shot in a mass execution in Kochang Feb. 12 after their conviction by summary courts-martial for helping Red guerrillas. Public outcry against the executions forced the resignations of Home Min. Cho Pyung Ok April 25 and Justice Min. Kim Joon Yun and Defense Min. Sihn Sung Mo April 26. [See p. 81D-E] . . . The ROK Assembly passed a resolution April 25 asking the U.S. to equip 10 new South Korean divisions. It cited South Korea's reserve of 500,000 draftees who have completed basic training and 2,200,000 others who could be called up for military service. [See pp. 115C-D, 114D, 106B] . . . Pyun Yun Tae was appointed ROK Forgn. Minister April 16 to succeed Col. Ben. C. Limb, ROK observer at the UN. [See Vol. X, p. 322E] . . .

Reds Fail in Bid for Seoul



Wide World

Communist hopes of taking Seoul as a May Day prize fizzled and they pulled back May 1 as UN lines held (A). Big force near Chunchon (B) was expected to resume Red offensive. Allied planes, troops had beaten Red attempt to break through near Inje (C) and South Koreans were still 20 miles above 38th Parallel (D) May 2. [See last map p. 129]

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MAY DAY. An Army and Air Force parade reviewed by Premier Joseph Stalin featured the traditional May Day labor celebration in Moscow May 1. The air show had over 200 jet and other warplanes. The speaker, Armed Forces Min. A. M. Vasilevsky, assailed "American imperialists," promised the Soviet armed forces will protect the USSR's "peaceful pursuits." Russia's elaborate celebration of May Day May 1-2 followed observance of the Russian Orthodox Easter April 29.

Mao Tse-tung, said to have been inactive recently because of illness, was reported to have reviewed a 6-hour May Day parade in Peking. Rival Eastern and Western May Day celebrations were held without incident in Berlin, Vienna.

A small procession of Red May Day paraders in New York was splattered with eggs, ink from water pistols and insults by hostile onlookers as the marchers chanted "peace" and "Save Willie McGee" slogans. [See Vol. X, pp. 240N, 137H]

Maj. Gen. Kim Paik Il, ROK First Corps commander, disappeared March 28 and probably was killed in an airplane crash, the U.S. 8th Army reported April 7.

Casualty reports: (May 2) U.S. casualties published by April 27, all occurring before the Reds began their spring drive April 22, totaled 62,799 (10,813 dead). Red casualties to April 20 were estimated by the U.S. as 813,873 (504,835 North Korean, 291,895 Chinese, 17,143 unidentified). [See pp. 123L, 106A] . . . **Relief** contributions from 42 countries for Korea now total $225 million as against a $250 million goal, UN Agent General J. Donald Kingsley reported May 2. Poland notified the UN April 21 it has given North Korea $1,750,000 worth of relief for civilians. [See p. 50H] . . . **Maj. Gen. Gerald C. Thomas** succeeded Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Smith as U.S Marine First Div. commander April 27. [See p. 66A] . . . ***U.S.S. Missouri*** returned to Norfolk, Va. April 27 after 6 months in Korean waters. [See p. 58H-J] . . . **Col. G. P. Welch** was named UN-U.S. Hq. public information officer in Tokio April 26 . . . **Lt. Col. Marinus P. A. Den Ouden**, first Dutch commander in Korea, was killed by Communists who attacked his headquarters after their disguise as South Koreans was discovered, the U.S. 8th Army reported April 8 in explaining his death Feb. 12. [See p. 50D-E]

MacARTHUR CONTROVERSY

Testimony Offers Program, Scores Truman. Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur told 2 Senate committees in Washington May 3 the U.S. must strike hard at Red China, "alone if necessary," to prevent an endless and pointless war that would move up and down the Korean peninsula "like an accordian."

He said his theories on how to fight Red China were recommended to Defense Secy. George C. Marshall by the Joint Chiefs of Staff Jan. 12 but presumably vetoed by Marshall or Pres. Truman. He produced a copy of the recommendations, which called for naval and economic blockade of Red China, UN air reconnaissance over Manchuria and the China coasts, use of Nationalist troops against the Chinese mainland. He also said the abrupt manner of his removal from supreme command in Tokio was unprecedented, "jeopardized" U.S. security by suddenly transferring all his work to Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway when Ridgway was "350 miles away on the Korean front." He did not challenge Mr. Truman's power to relieve him.

MacArthur told the Senators he would do this about Red China: Serve an "ultimatum" that the Chinese Reds "come and talk terms of a cease fire within a reasonable period" or their "actions in Korea would be regarded as a declaration of war against the nations engaged there and those nations would take such steps as they felt necessary to bring the thing to a conclusion." If China defied the ultimatum, he would hit it with the full power of the U.S. air forces, thereby cutting off its supplies from Russia; use the U.S. Navy to blockade it; equip the Formosa Nationalists to attack the mainland. He expressed doubt that Russia would intervene, said the Soviets lack communications and other strength in Siberia to fight a successful war there against the U.S. He expressed belief the Russians have only "defensive" forces in Siberia. He did not discuss the effect on U.S. global strategy if Russia did go to Red China's defense.

The general said he always wanted to bomb the Reds' Manchurian sanctuary but adhered strictly to directives that forbade it. He blamed air restrictions and failure of non-military intelligence for the lack of information on China's entry into Korea last fall. He said, however, that the lineup of his troops in North Korea in November could not have been improved upon no matter how much he knew about Chinese movements. He defended the abortive UN Thanksgiving offensive as the only move he could make to find out how many Chinese were in Korea and break up their preparations for a victory push. He said he operated through Washington, had only "nominal" UN ties.

MacArthur spent 6 hours in the witness chair on the first day of closed hearings by the Senate Armed Services & Forgn. Relations Coms. into his conduct of the Korean war and removal from command. The transcript of his testimony made public was censored by Defense & State Dept. representatives to prevent disclosure of vital secrets. The committees intended to admit only their own members but relented under heavy Senatorial pressure May 3 and opened the hearing to other Senators. Press, radio, TV and the public were excluded. [See 130C-F, J, L]

2 Documents Pinpoint Issues. Highlighting last preliminaries to the hearings, the Truman Admin. released 2 documents:

Wedemeyer Report—Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's hitherto secret report to the President Sept. 9, 1947 on the situation in Korea was released by the Senate Armed Services Com. May 1 with the President's approval. It showed Wedemeyer accurately forecast invasion of a weak South Korean state by Russian-controlled North Korean Reds. Wedemeyer said in Sept. 1947 that when the Soviet Army withdrew from North Korea, it would leave a Korean Red army "sufficiently well established to carry out Communist objectives without the presence of Soviet troops" and invade the South. At that time Wedemeyer recommended against ending U.S. military occupation of South Korea until the South was given "an American-controlled and officered Korean scout force [similar to the former Philippine scouts] sufficient in strength to cope with the threat from the North."

Wedemeyer also said it was "not feasible" to try to make South Korea, below the 38th Parallel, a self-sustaining state and the U.S. should support the South's economy "on a relief basis" until Korea could be unified. He recommended "moral, advisory and material support to China and South Korea" to establish "peace in the world" and "protect United States strategic interests against militant forces which now threaten them."

(The larger part of Wedemeyer's report, on what the U.S. should do about the Chinese civil war, was made public in a State Dept. White Paper on China Aug. 5, 1949. Wedemeyer, wartime and postwar U.S. commander in China, was commissioned by Mr. Truman to visit China and Korea and report on the situation in mid-1947.) [See Vol. X, p. 275F; IX, 250G]

State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, commenting May 2 on the Korea section of the Wedemeyer report, said all the general's recommendations on Korea were carried out with one exception: Instead of establishing a U.S.-officered South Korean scout force, the U.S. provided 500 military advisers to train the South Korean Army, police and coast guard.

Wake Conference—A summary of the Wake conference compiled by aides of the President who sat in on it was released by the Senate Forgn. and Armed Services Coms. May 2. It proved to have been accurately paraphrased by the *N.Y. Times* April 21 [see p. 130B], implied the President was badly misled by MacArthur on the possibility of Chinese intervention in Korea. It said MacArthur told Mr. Truman in their Wake meeting Oct. 15: There was "very little" danger of Chinese or Soviet intervention; they'd had their chance in the "first or second months of the war." China couldn't get more than 60,000 men across the Yalu River from Manchuria and the UN air force could "slaughter" this force before it got to Pyongyang, North Korean capital. It would take 6 weeks for the Russians to get a division of troops into Korea. The Russians might put 1,300 Air Force and Navy planes into action in the area but this would be "no match" for UN air forces. The Reds would have a hard time making Chinese troops and Soviet planes work together effectively. Organized resistance in Korea should end by Thanksgiving and he hoped the U.S. 8th Army would be back in Japan by Christmas.

In a letter accompanying the transcript, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Wake Conf. notes

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were compiled longhand by several members of Mr. Truman's advisory group and much of the talk was taken down verbatim by a stenographer who sat outside the door of the meeting room. He said a copy of the transcript was sent to MacArthur and the general never objected to what it said.

MacArthur Comment. Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney, MacArthur's aide, said in New York May 2 MacArthur had made this retort to publication of the Wake conference report: The military situation to which it referred was no more pertinent to the present situation than a treatise on "the military operations on Bunker Hill" (in the U.S. Revolutionary War). MacArthur added in his Senate testimony May 3: He paid no attention to the "purported . . . recollection" of what was said on Wake, did not doubt its general accuracy but the Wake discussion was now "dead as a dodo." His only agreement at Wake on the issue of U.S. occupation of Formosa was that MacArthur would stop making statements on the subject. [See p. 130D-E]

Truman Defends Action. At a White House news conference while MacArthur was testifying May 3, Pres. Truman said MacArthur prevented Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith's Central Intelligence Agency from operating effectively in the Far East Command area until MacArthur was very much surprised by Chinese intervention in Korea. The President reiterated MacArthur convinced him in the Wake Island meeting China would not intervene. Mr. Truman asked that the public keep an open mind during Senatorial hearings on the MacArthur case, promised much evidence will be offered to show why the general was ousted. [See 130E-F]

Taft vs. Acheson. Sen. Robert A. Taft, chief spokesman this week for GOP leaders backing MacArthur, told the Senate April 26 he distrusted the Joint Chiefs of Staff because they were "absolutely under the control of the Admin." He continued in the Senate April 27 that the U.S. must choose between "Acheson or MacArthur" and "not be stopped by any hesitation about the possibility that the Russians may come into the war." He demanded that the U.S. use planes and warships against Red China, back the Formosa Nationalists to the "limit" in invading the mainland with their troops. Challenged by Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) on what the Nationalists previously did with U.S. aid, he denounced criticism of the Nationalists' fighting record as "propaganda." He then disputed Acheson's* views before a U.S. Chamber of Commerce meeting in Washington April 30 where Acheson said the "very clear" U.S.-UN objective was to confine the warfare to Korea, win it there, prevent it from spreading. Taft replied that Pres. Truman's faith in such strategy was "almost pitiful." He asserted that the Russians "may bring a 3d world war if they see something like invasion of Russia," but U.S. bombing of Manchuria or aid to Chiang Kai-shek "is nothing that threatens even remotely any invasion of Russian territory." [See pp. 130G-J, 122B]

Austin Defends Stand. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Warren R. Austin, who asked in a UN broadcast April 28 that more nations furnish their "proportionate" share of combat troops for Korea, declared in a New York speech May 1: The UN's "clear, positive and consistent" policy is to "repel the aggression . . . establish a unified, independent and democratic government in the sovereign state of Korea." He said the UN's aim is "not conflict without limit, but peace without appeasement," said the tedious task of wearing the Reds out in Korea would be "infinitely less costly than general war," pointed out that the UN "does not exist to conduct war, but to stop it—by peaceful means if possible, by united force if necessary . . ." [See p. 34A, G]

Stassen Seeks Reconciliation. Harold E. Stassen urged in messages to Mr. Truman and MacArthur April 28 that the President invite the general to confer at the White House on a settlement of their differences. [See p. 105F]

Churchill Cancels Speech. Winston Churchill called off April 27 a speech at the U. of Pa. in Philadelphia May 8 (Stassen had invited him) to keep out of the MacArthur controversy and concentrate on efforts to overthrow the regime of the quarreling Laborites in Britain. [See pp. 133F, 115E-F]

More Fêtes for General. MacArthur and his family were welcomed to Milwaukee, his legal residence, by an estimated 800,000 persons April 27. He reiterated in Milwaukee that his public career "is ended." He reviewed a VFW-sponsored Loyalty Day parade in New York April 28. The MacArthurs spent April 30, their 14th wedding anniversary, in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Mrs. MacArthur's home town. They were greeted by 50,000 persons in that city of 15,000. [See pp. 130K, 129K, 122K-L, N-P]

Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, 59, MacArthur's intelligence chief since the latter's escape from the Philippines in 1942, was released April 27 as Allied chief of staff in charge of intelligence in Tokio after he requested retirement. He offered his services to MacArthur. [See pp. 130D, 2M-N]

*Russia's new Great Soviet Encyclopedia, a 50-volume work whose first 3 volumes were obtained in London April 29, denounced Acheson as a leader of "aggressive anti-Soviet policy" who advocates war against Russia, China, Korea and other "people's democracies." [See Vol. X, p. 424K; IX, 99P]

WESTERN DEFENSE & U.S. AID

Arms Program. U.S. Defense Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson, visiting Europe to confer on defense production plans and the problem of allocating raw materials, said in Paris April 30 the U.S. has shipped over a million tons of defense equipment to friendly nations the past year. Most shipments went to Europe and included 3,500 tanks and combat vehicles, 3,000 major artillery pieces, 750 aircraft, small arms, millions of rounds of ammunition. He said Europe's rearmament program is "going along as ours was in the early stages." (Mutual Defense Assistance officials reported to Congress April 26: arms aid shipments April 6-Oct. 6, 1950 totaled 330,000 tons of goods worth $1.9 billion as against $42 million worth the previous 6 months.) [See pp. 143C, 111E; Vol. X, 422E]

Standardization of nut & bolt sizes by the U.S., Britain and Canada as a step toward standardization of military equipment was reported by the British Standards Institute April 28. But Britain disclosed April 25 its Army had adopted a new .28 caliber semi-automatic rifle for infantrymen to replace the .303 Lee-Enfield used since 1898. Britain rejected the .30 caliber Garand used by U.S. & Canada. [See Vol. IX, 225K-226A; VIII, 315G]

Greenland. A new 20-year agreement on defense of Greenland, replacing one made in 1941, was announced by the U.S. and Denmark April 27. Denmark will control Greenland's naval and air bases, but the U.S. and other Atlantic pact countries may use them. The U.S. may station troops in Greenland, a Danish colony, and administer some vital districts jointly with the Danes. (Greenland's area—827,300 sq. mi., mostly ice-cap; 1945 pop.—21,412.) [See Vol. X, p. 81E; VII, 350N; I, 188P-189A, 185E]

Eastern Exiles & Underground. Exiles from 9 Iron Curtain countries (Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania) organized a Central-Eastern European Com. in Washington April 16 to work for resistance to Communist rule at home and an eventual regional union of the countries within a united Europe. Committee chairman: ex-Hungarian Prime Min. Ferenc Nagy, 48, who now operates a Herndon, Va. farm bought with proceeds of articles and a book written after he fled to the U.S. in 1947 [see p. 98J; Vol. IX, 150B; VIII, 367N]. The *N.Y. Times* reported April 18 that 4 anti-Red groups of USSR exiles in West Germany and Austria are negotiating to set up a united anti-Soviet front with the support of the American Com. for Freedom of the Peoples of the USSR. [See p. 90N]

Brussels reported April 27 that 12 anti-Red Polish railway men escaped to Belgium April 1-17 by running 2 locomotives through Poland and East & West Germany. [See p. 110K-L]

Radio Free Europe (private, U.S.) opened a 135,000-watt station in Munich May 1 to broadcast anti-Red propaganda to Czechoslovakia 11½ hours a day. It will begin broadcasts to Albania June 1. [See p. 52C]

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower watched Italian Alpine troops in maneuvers in northeastern Italy April 25-26, pronounced their performance "magnificent." Back in Paris May 3 he converted the Britain-based U.S. 3d Air Div. into the 3d AF under command of Maj. Gen. Leon W. Johnson, a Congressional Medal of Honor winner. [See pp. 114M, 98H, 75A, 15K]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Arms Budget. Pres. Truman sent Congress April 30 a $60,679,414,690 military budget for fiscal 1952 (which begins this July 1). This compared with the $60 billion "tentative estimate" of his January budget. It included $1,424,839,700 to liquidate prior authorizations and $4½ billion for military public works to be recommended "soon." The remaining $56,179,414,690 was for

new expenditures. The total was almost $43 billion less than the $104 billion the services had requested. Counting $47,590,608,844 so far approved or recommended for fiscal 1951, it would raise to $108,270,022,000 the nation's arms bill since the Korean fighting broke out last June.

This increased military spending "is one part of our total program to enable us and the other free nations to save the world from another and more frightful global war," Mr. Truman said in a letter of transmittal to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.). He warned that the Korean attack "showed that the Soviet rulers were willing to push the world to the brink of a general war to get what they want." UN forces in Korea "have checked the plans of the Kremlin to extend Communist control to other parts of Asia," he said. "We want to keep the conflict in Korea from spreading . . . because we are trying to stop aggression without starting a 3d world war. Furthermore, we need time to prepare our defenses to meet a general war if it is thrust upon us." He said the new expenditures will "enable us (to) strike back decisively at the center of the enemy's power."

The arms budget was designed to support a 3,472,000-man military establishment, a 95-wing (formerly designated as group) Air Force and a 1,161-ship Navy. (Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. [R., Mass.] said April 30 that Russia had air as well as land superiority over the U.S. He urged a 150-group AF.) Army strength was to average 1,531,000 men and be backed by 295,000 in the Natl. Guard and 190,000 in the Organized Reserve. The AF was to have 959,000 men, a 16,228-man Air Natl. Guard and a 20,000-man AF reserve in organized units. The Navy was to have 790,000 men, the Marine Corps 192,000, and 195,337 were to be in Navy and Marine reserves. The Marines were to have 2 full divisions, one regimental combat team and air support.

Some of the biggest items in the budget: new planes $14,464,753,000, pay & allowances $8,046,111,000, new combat vehicles & artillery $4,880,425,000, new non-combat vehicles $1,818,793,000, ammunition & guided missiles $2,719,405,000, new ships & harbor craft $1,944,595,000, aircraft & facilities operation & maintenance $3,261,620,000, Army & Marine troops & facilities maintenance $2,366,152,000, ship & facilities maintenance $1,029,958,000, new electronic & communications equipment $1,740,640,000, research & development $1,472,632,000, and $1.1 billion to expedite arms production. [See pp. 132C-D, 16D-N]

Personnel. Harold C. Stuart, 38, resigned April 28 as Asst. Air Force Secy. [see Vol. IX, p. 332C]. Roswell L. Gilpatric, 44, New York lawyer, was nominated to succeed him April 30. . . . Edwin T. Gibson of Bronxville, N.Y. was appointed Actg. Defense Production Admin. April 27 to succeed William H. Harrison. He had been an aide to Harrison and is executive vice president of Gen. Foods. [See p. 131J-K] . . . W. Stuart Symington won Senate approval as RFC Admin. April 30. [See 131J]

CONGRESS

Brehm Guilty of Kickbacks. Rep. Walter E. Brehm (R., O.), 58, was convicted by a federal jury in Washington April 30 of illegally taking about $1,000 in salary kickbacks from Mrs. Emma Craven, ex-employe in his Washington office, as campaign contributions. Found guilty on 5 counts, he faced a total maximum penalty of 15 years' imprisonment and $25,000 in fines. He was acquitted on a 6th count of taking a kickback from Mrs. Craven's predecessor, Mrs. Clara Soliday, 75. The 2 women charged that Brehm took about half their $9,000 in Govt.-paid salaries in 1948-49, which he denied. He was not tried on some of Mrs. Soliday's accusations, however, because of the statute of limitations. The trial opened April 16. Brehm's conviction does not affect his Congressional status. [See Vol. X, p. 410J-K]

Funds Cut. A $496,764,500 Interior Dept. appropriation for fiscal 1952 was passed by House voice vote and sent to the Senate May 2. This was more than 11% less than the $559,286,000 Pres. Truman had requested. Principal cuts were for reclamation and public power projects. As in the $2,018,206,000 Labor Dept.-Fed. Security Agency appropriation passed by House voice vote April 18, an amendment allows the agencies to fill only 25% of job vacancies that occur during fiscal 1952 (Presidential appointments, Health Service doctors, nurses & orderlies excepted).

The Labor-FSA bill was $91,046,790 less than requested and contained a clause aimed at FSA Admin. Oscar Ewing's campaign for compulsory national health insurance. It barred use of the funds for "publicity or propaganda not heretofore authorized by Congress." A clause in the Interior bill prohibited use of the appropriation to start construction of power transmission facilities in areas where private transmission contracts guarantee service to the Govt. and its preferred customers. [See p. 132C-D]

Dawson to Testify. Donald S. Dawson, Pres. Truman's administrative assistant, agreed May 1 to testify May 10 before the Senate Banking subcommittee investigating the RFC. [See 116H]

The subcommittee continued hearings on RFC reorganization. Marriner S. Eccles of the Fed. Reserve Board urged April 27 that the RFC be ended as "socialistic." [See p. 43G] Herbert Hoover, also urging its abolition, said April 30 that continuation of the RFC "led to favoritism and corruption." [See p. 114L-M] But Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.) said May 2 that small and some fair-sized business borrowers "will be unmercifully fed to the loan sharks" if the RFC is abandoned. He opposed a $100,000 limit on RFC loans as unfair to medium-sized companies competing with bigger rivals. [See p. 124J]

Job-Selling Probe. Post Office inquiries have "proved" that postal jobs were "sold" in Mississippi by pro-Truman Democrats, according to testimony April 26 by Asst. Postmaster Gen. Joseph L. Lawler and Clinton B. Utley, his chief aide. They testified in Washington before a Senate investigations subcommittee which had heard witnesses charge in Jackson, Miss. April 9-11 that applicants paid from $250 to $2,000 each in campaign "contributions" for postal and other Govt. jobs.

Sen. Karl Mundt (R., S.D.), a subcommittee member, said the scandal resulted from the 1948 campaign when the state "bolted" the national Democratic Party and lined up with the State Rights Democrats. Mississippi's Truman minority won the federal patronage rights as a result of the Truman victory.

2 men repeatedly mentioned by the Jackson witnesses as Washington "contacts" whose "influence" with the Democratic Natl. Com. helped get the jobs allegedly sold were: Paul Dillon, Washington and St. Louis lawyer who managed Pres. Truman's 1934 Senatorial campaign, and Glenn Boehm, Washington and St. Louis industrial consultant described as a "5 percenter." Boehm told the subcommittee April 26 that he arranged a meeting between pro-Truman Mississippi Democrats and Donald S. Dawson, White House aide, and that they were given patronage as a result.

Pres. Truman April 23 withdrew the postmistress nomination of Mrs. Callie R. Davis, a Jackson witness who had testified that she "voluntarily" donated $500 to the Mississippi Democratic Com. about a month after being nominated. Lawler and Utley said 8 Mississippi postal employes have been dismissed and charges filed against 40 others. [See pp. 69P-70A]

SENATE CRIME REPORT

O'Dwyer Accused. The 195-page, 3d interim report of the Senate Crime Investigating Com. issued May 1 accused Amb.-to-Mexico William O'Dwyer of aiding crime while a New York official. It said that while O'Dwyer was Kings County (Brooklyn) District Attorney 1940-42 and Mayor 1946-50, "neither he nor his appointees took any effective action against the top echelons of the gambling, narcotics, water-front, murder or bookmaking rackets. In fact, his actions impeded promising investigations of such rackets. His defense of public officials who were derelict in their duties and his actions in investigations of corruption and his failure to follow up concrete evidence of organized crime, particularly in the case of Murder, Inc. and the water front, have contributed to the growth of organized crime, racketeering and gangsterism in New York City."

The report noted O'Dwyer's friendship with friends of gambler Frank Costello, whom it called one of the nation's top racketeers and still a power in New York's Tammany Hall; his failure to prosecute Albert Anastasia for murder; his appointment of men friendly to Costello to posts of prominence, and his acceptance of campaign support from men like Irving Sherman, a gambler and "intimate of racketeers," including Costello and Joe Adonis. Following release of the report, Republican Senators such as Kenneth S. Wherry (Neb.) demanded that O'Dwyer either be given a "trial" and cleared or relieved of his ambassadorship. O'Dwyer denied the charges from Mexico City May 2, saying he was a victim of "inference and innuendo," that the committee has reached a "fantastic conclusion that somehow I am to blame for not having wiped out all vice in my community . . . removed the human impulse to gamble and . . . eradicated the defects inherent in our political system." Pres. Truman praised O'Dwyer May 3, said he had no intention of recalling him, added: He's a fighter, just like I am.

Findings. The committee reported on conditions in New York, Saratoga County, N.Y., Miami, Tampa, Kansas City, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New Orleans, Las Vegas and the West Coast. It drew 17 conclusions, including the following, from its one-year investigation:

(1) Gangs are "firmly intrenched" in large cities in bookmaking, policy, slot machines, narcotics and prostitution. (2) The 2 major crime syndicates are the Accardo-Guzik-Fischetti syndicate with hq. in Chicago and the Costello-Adonis-Meyer Lansky syndicate operating out of New York. (3) The underground Mafia continues to operate here and abroad. (4) "The leading hoodlums in the country remain, for the post part, immune from prosecution and punishment" because of the "fix." (5) Gambling profits are the "principal support of racketeering and gangsterism." (6) Western Union Telegraph Co. has not fully cooperated in curbing transmission of gambling information and bets. (7) Tax accountants and lawyers have helped racketeers defraud the Govt. (8) Organized criminals have been infiltrating legitimate business, ranging from liquor to sports news transmission. (9) Some businessmen have used the underworld to break strikes.

Recommendations. The committee recommended 22 steps Congress and the U.S. Govt. could take to help abolish crime and made 7 recommendations to state and local governments. It opposed legalizing gambling. Among its recommendations for new legislation:

(1) Creation of a 3-man Presidentially appointed Federal Crime Commission. (2) Creation of a racket squad in the Justice Dept. to clean up gangs. (3) Speed-up in prosecution of income tax frauds. Bureau of Internal Revenue's establishment of the special fraud squad to check returns of criminals was praised.* (4) Enforcement of regulations that all racketeers, gamblers and gangsters keep financial records. (5) Gambling casinos should be required to maintain daily records of money won and lost to be filed with Govt. (6) No gambling losses, expenses, salaries, rent, protection money, etc., should be deductible for income-tax purposes. (7) Banning of interstate transmission of gambling information without a license. (8) Banning of interstate betting by telegraph or telephone. (9) Tightening of immigration laws to help deportation of undesirable aliens. (10) Increasing personnel and pay of federal law-enforcement agencies. (11) Tightening of perjury laws.

The committee recognized that "crime is largely a local problem and must be attacked primarily at the local level." It recommended state committee investigations, grand jury investigations in each community suffering from crime and establishment of citizen crime commissions.

The report "strongly condemns" Gov. Fuller Warren's reinstatement of Sheriff James Sullivan in Florida. [See p. 132C]

The report was the last filed under Chairman Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), who steps down, although he will remain on the committee, in favor of Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D., Md.). Rudolph Halley also quit as chief counsel to return to private practice in New York. Sherman, missing for more than 2 months, offered through his attorney in New York May 2 to testify whenever the Senators want him. He is a garment manufacturer. Police Chief Patrick F. Rox, 65, of Saratoga Springs, who was accused in the report of ignoring organizing gambling there, resigned May 2. [See pp. 132A, 69C]

MOBILIZATION & DEFENSE

Labor Ends Defense Boycott. Labor's 2-month boycott of the Govt.'s defense agencies was officially ended by the United Labor Policy Com. in Washington April 30 because "considerable progress has been made in correcting unjust and unworkable procedures." But the committee said it was not "satisfied" yet and "further fundamental improvements are imperative." "The cards are still stacked against the consuming public," it charged. "The remedy . . . lies in more vigorous price regulations" and "constructive action by Congress." Union men taking defense posts as a result of the committee action:

Wage Stabilization Board: AFL—Harry C. Bates, pres. of Bricklayers' Union; Elmer E. Walker, vice pres. of Intl. Machinists; William C. Birthright, pres. of the Barber's Union. CIO—Emil Rieve, pres. of the Textile Workers; Joseph A. Beirne, pres. of the Communications Workers; John Livingston, vice pres. of the United Auto Workers. [See p. 131F-G]

George M. Harrison, pres. of the AFL Railway Clerks, to be labor assistant to Charles E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization; David J. McDonald, secy.-treas. of the CIO United Steelworkers, as labor assistant to Eric A. Johnston, Economic Stabilization Administrator; Albert J. Hayes, pres. of the AFL Intl. Machinists, as manpower consultant to Asst. Defense Secy. Anna M. Rosenberg. [See pp. 108G, 68K-M]

The U.S. needs 7,200,000 more men & women in defense industry and the armed forces by the end of 1952, according to estimates April 26 by Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin and Dr. Frank P. Graham, Labor Dept. Defense Manpower Administrator. Fewer than 1½ million of this total will go into uniform under present plans. They expected a 68,400,000-man U.S. labor force by the end of 1952, distributed as follows: armed forces 3,500,000, civilian defense workers 8,500,000, non-defense 54,900,000, unemployed 1,500,000. [See pp. 124P-125A]

Beef Prices Curbed. A series of 5 orders curbing beef prices was issued by the Office of Price Stabilization April 28. They are expected to cut retail beef prices by 10% (to pre-Korean levels) by October. Although wholesale ceilings are effective May 9 and retail ceilings (at about February levels) May 14, retail prices are not expected to drop appreciably until August when they will dip 4¢-5¢ a lb., followed by a similar decline after Oct. 1. Retail prices were expected to be unaffected by a 10% decrease in the prices slaughterers may pay for live animals in the accounting period beginning May 20 because the saving will probably be used to restore operating margins of wholesalers and retailers caught in the price freeze. But retail prices will be cut after further reductions of about 4½% each in live animal prices Aug. 1 and Oct. 1.

The Senate Agriculture Com. May 2 urged the OPS to cancel the beef curbs "without delay," predicting that they will cause a "severe meat famine" and "early rationing." OPS Dir. Michael V. DiSalle said he would not consider repealing them without a "fair trial." He pointed out that beef prices were at 152% of parity. Meantime many beef producers were rushing cattle to market before they were "finished" to get the current high prices before the curbs take effect. Pres. Truman said May 3 he saw and approved the control order before it was issued. [See p. 102M-N]

Military Developments. The Army Surgeon General April 29 ordered a tightening of physical exams for induction following a report by a Senate Armed Services subcommittee that many men with serious physical defects had been inducted and must now be discharged . . . The Air Force and Navy May 1 lowered mental acceptance standards as ordered by the Defense Dept. [See p. 117P] . . . Dr. Richard L. Meiling resigned April 26 as chairman of the Armed Forces Medical Policy Council to return to Ohio State U.'s College of Medicine. [See p. 7L] . . . 60,605 military personnel—2% of the nation's armed strength—are stationed in and around Washington, according to House Appropriations subcommittee testimony revealed April 28. 50 of them serve full time at Arlington funerals.

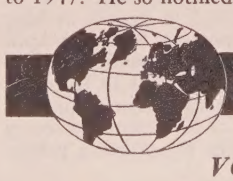
COMMUNISM

Supreme Court Rulings. The Supreme Court April 30 issued rulings in 2 loyalty cases that seemed so contradictory that Justice Robert H. Jackson called them "justice turned bottomside up." The rulings: (1) The court by 5-3 ordered lower courts to grant hearings to 3 organizations which had sued to be taken off the Attorney General's subversive organization list: the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Com., the Natl. Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. and the Intl. Workers Order, Inc. of N.Y. The list of 130 organizations is used in loyalty cases affecting federal employes. Justices Burton, Douglas, Jackson, Black and Frankfurter opposed Chief Justice Vinson and Justices Reed and Minton on the ruling. Justice Tom C. Clark, former Attorney General, abstained. [See Vol. X, p. 301N]

(2) The court voted 4-4 to sustain the dismissal of Dorothy Bailey, $8,000-a-year U.S. Employment Service employe until 1948. Accused of being a Communist, which she denied, Miss Bailey was never allowed to confront her accusers. No record of how each jurist voted was given out. Jackson, however, said: "This is the first time this court has held rights of individuals subordinate and inferior to those of organized groups." [See p. 132K; Vol. X, 92F]

New Loyalty Standard. Pres. Truman April 28 authorized dismissal of federal employes or denial of jobs to applicants on "reasonable doubt" as to their loyalty to the U.S. Heretofore "reasonable grounds" for believing them to be disloyal had to be shown by agencies concerned [see Vol. X, p. 277K-L]. The Loyalty Review Board said April 29 that 308 persons have been dismissed since the loyalty program began in 1947; over 3,000 others quit. The FBI turned up 406 sex "deviates" since April 1, 1950. [See p. 31B]

Mrs. Louise Branston Berman was acquitted of contempt of Congress in Washington May 2. She had refused to tell the House Un-American Activities Com. whether she was a financial angel to Communist causes. [See p. 132J-K; Vol. X, 376E] . . . **Frank Tuttle**, American film director making pictures in Vienna, said May 2 he had been a Communist Party member from 1937 to 1947. He so notified the House committee. [See 132G, 117K]



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

VOGELER CASE

American Freed. Under a ransom deal negotiated by the U.S. State Dept., Robert A. Vogeler, 39, vice president of the Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and formerly its chief representative in Budapest, was released by Hungary April 28 after 17 months' imprisonment as a U.S. spy. He and his family flew to

*Brig. Gen. John B. Dunlap of Dallas was named April 27 to head the squad.

New York from Vienna April 30-May 1. He said on reaching New York he had come "back from the dead."

Vogeler was arrested Nov. 29, 1949 in Budapest. He was sentenced Feb. 20, 1950 to a 15-year prison term after a Budapest trial in which he confessed that his main business was to spy on Hungarian military weapons and atomic developments. He said after his release that the confession was false and forced out of him during several days of relentless grilling. His co-defendant, Edgar Sanders, British manager of the Standard Electric Co. (IT&T subsidiary) in Budapest, is still serving a 13-year sentence.

U.S. Meets Terms. Terms granted by the U.S. to obtain Vogeler's release: (1) Re-opening of Hungarian consulates in New York and Cleveland, shut down by U.S. orders Jan. 15, 1950 to retaliate for Vogeler's arrest and hostile acts against U.S. diplomats in Hungary; (2) lifting of a U.S. ban on travel in Hungary by American citizens; in lifting the ban May 1 the State Dept. warned that Americans should "inform themselves concerning conditions" in Hungary before going there; (3) return to Hungary of about $70 million worth of Hungarian property looted by the Nazis and still held in the U.S. zone of Germany. Exempted from property to be handed over: the Crown of St. Stephen, prized Hungarian state relic.

In settlement of a concurrent dispute, the U.S. agreed to shift the wave length of Voice of America broadcasts to Hungary so they will not interfere with Radio Budapest.

Vogeler was released to U.S. officials at the Hungarian-Austrian border April 28 and reunited in Vienna with his wife Lucille, ex-Belgian beauty queen who spurred the U.S. Govt. to negotiate for his ransom, and sons Robert, 11, and William, 9.

On Treatment. Weak and extremely nervous, Vogeler said he was held in strict solitary confinement all during his imprisonment, received no mail or other sources of news from the outside world, never heard of the Korean war. He was reluctant to talk to newsmen about Hungarian police methods for fear of bringing harm to Sanders. However, he will go to Washington and report to the State Dept. He said Gen. Gabor Peter, chief of Hungarian political police, warned the Hungarians "were looking forward eagerly to any statements that I might make."

There was "some truth" in his confession, Vogeler remarked April 28, but he said Hungarian police got it out of him by keeping him awake for several consecutive days and nights; he was not certain whether he was drugged, but coffee and cigarettes were forced on him. When en route home April 30 over West Germany (after leaving Russian-surrounded Vienna), he stressed his confession to espionage was false and said Hungarian police told him they were determined to get it out of him for political purposes. [See Vol. X, pp. 194G, 58B]

Other developments in Hungary: Arpad Hazi replaced Dr. Sandor Zold as Interior Minister April 21. [See Vol. X, p. 181N] . . . Bread rationing was reintroduced in Hungary April 15. The Govt. blamed kulaks (wealthy peasants) for causing a shortage by feeding bread to domestic animals. [See p. 110F] . . . Extra high pay for overtime work was abolished April 5 on grounds many workers were lagging on the job to get overtime. [See p. 46F]

SOVIET UNION

Lend-Lease Dispute. The U.S. proposed April 28 that its dispute with Russia over "civilian-type" goods involved in Russia's $10.8 billion lend-lease war debt be submitted to a 3-member international arbitration board. The U.S. has cut its evaluation of the goods (excluding ships) to $800 million from $2.6 billion. Russia's highest offer: $240 million. [See p. 45P]

Prisoners. Czech refugees in Geneva said April 20 they had learned that Noel H. Field, missing American who is said to have been both a Communist and U.S. spy during his career, was in Lubianka Prison in Moscow. He disappeared in Prague in May 1949 [see Vol. X, p. 299J]. A Vienna report via Budapest April 8: Czech, Bulgarian, Hungarian and Rumanian political prisoners sentenced to serve at least 4 years are being sent to Russia as forced laborers in exchange for Soviet technical advisory missions to the satellite countries; 1/3 of the 200,000 workers on a Danube-Black Sea canal project in Rumania are political prisoners. [See pp. 131C, 21H]

Industrialization Budget & Taxes. An analysis of the complex and semi-secret Soviet national budget issued by the UN fiscal division April 19 showed: 2/5 of the annual budget in recent years has gone to finance the national economy. A sum equal to about 3/10 of the budget—the money being derived from budget funds and untaxed operating profits—has gone to form and increase working capital of Soviet enterprises, many of which contribute to Soviet military strength. The rate of Soviet economic expansion apparently has compared favorably with the U.S.' although Russia's gross national product is still only a fraction of America's. The turnover tax, a levy on the state's planned margin of profit on sales of state-produced goods to consumers, accounts for 55%-60% of total budget receipts in the USSR and weighs heavily on low-income groups. There is an additional "profits" tax accounting for 7% of state revenues. Other personal taxes: on incomes, land, bachelors, families with no or few children. [See pp. 126D, 98E]

Stalin Peace Prizes, Russian rivals to the Nobel Peace Prize, were awarded April 6 to: French Communist scientist Frederic Joliot-Curie [see p. 134B]; Soong Ching-ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen) of China [see Vol. X, p. 267E]; Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury [see p. 85P]; Rev. Arthur W. Moulton of Salt Lake City, retired Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Utah, "peace" crusader [see Vol. IX, p. 139E]; Mme. Eugenie Cotton, leader of the Red-dominated Union of French Women [see Vol. IX, p. 98F]; Mrs. Pak Denai, Dem. Women's Union of (North) Korea pres.; Gen. Heriberto Jara, ex-Mexican Navy Minister and Amb.-to-U.S. Moulton rejected the 100-000-ruble ($25,000) cash award, said he was "for peace" but not a Communist and vowed, "If America goes to war I go with her." [See p. 94H; X, 416A]

Estonia's Communist leadership has undergone a major shake-up to eliminate Estonian nationalist influence, the *N.Y. Times* reported May 1. K. G. Kevin was said to have relaced N. Karotamm as First Secy. of the Estonian Communist Party. [See p. 110H] . . . **Birobijan,** "Jewish homeland" project sponsored by the Soviet Govt. in eastern Siberia in 1928, has been abandoned, Jews in Israel and New York said April 21. [See p. 99E-F]

Iran. Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh, leader of the Natl. Front, became Premier of Iran April 29, and his forces in Parliament enacted a law for nationalization of Iranian oil industries (passed unanimously by the Lower House April 28, Senate April 30). Hussein Ala resigned as Premier April 27 on grounds he lacked support in his efforts to promote a compromise between Iranians backing oil nationalization and British demands for protection.

Just before the Senate completed action on nationalization April 30, Britain sent Iran an offer to accept nationalization of the $560 million Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., which is 53% British owned, provided Iran would agree to supply Britain with oil.

Mossadegh was awarded the Premiership by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi at the insistence of Parliament. He is said to be 76 although he claims he is 69 (age limit for an Iranian MP is 70), is a liberal, wealthy landowner. Some Westerners classify him as Leftist, even pro-Communist. He contends he is for Iranian neutrality on the East-West issue and against any outside interference in Iran. He appealed April 30 for public order, said if Iran's "huge wealth is used correctly, our nation can in the future live with utmost comfort and ease."

The outlawed Tudeh (Masses) Party, Iran's Communists who allegedly have infiltrated the oil nationalization movement and fomented many recent strikes, staged a pro-Soviet demonstration by 30,000 persons in Teheran May Day (May 1). [See p. 126C]

New Iranian Cabinet completed May 2:

Premier—Mohammed Mossadegh
Forgn. Affairs—Bagher Kazemi
Interior—Gen. Fazlollah Zahedi
Natl. Economy—Amir Hamayun Busheri
War—Gen. Ali Asghar Naghdi
Labor—Amir Teymoor Kalali
Agriculture—Ziaolmolk Farmand
Finance—Mohammed Ali Varasteh
Justice—Ali Hayat
Posts & Telegraphs—Yousof Moshar Aazam
Education—Karim Sanjabi
Health—Hakimoddowleh Adham
[See p. 93L]

Meanwhile Sheik Abdullah of Kuwait (Persian Gulf state between Saudi Arabia & Iraq) asked the Kuwait Oil Co. April 28 to raise his royalties to $200,000 a day. The Kuwait company is owned by Anglo-Iranian and the U.S. Gulf Exploration Co., produces 500,000 bbls. a day. [See Vol. X, p. 48A; VIII, 223E]

Italy. A new Italian Socialist Party was formed May 1 after a merger of Giuseppe Saragat's Right Socialists and Giuseppe Romita's Unitarian Socialists. It is anti-Communist, allied with the Socialist Intl., supports the de Gasperi Govt. on pro-Western foreign policy but opposes it on domestic social issues, has 51 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and 39 in the Senate. [See p. 75C; Vol. IX, 423L-M] . . . Enrico de Nicola, President of Italy in 1946-48, was elected Italian Senate president April 28 to succeed the late Ivanoe Bonomi. [See p. 136J-K; Vol. VIII, 154L] . . . 1,000,000 Communist and non-Communist steel and trans-

port workers staged an effective nationwide strike April 27 as a demonstration in support of their demands on economic issues. [See pp. 53L, 10G] . . . The *Rome Daily American*, pro-U.S. English-language newspaper established by ex-GIs in 1946, was shut down by Rome police April 23 on grounds its plant was too noisy and disturbed its neighbors. Rome's rightist and Communist press had been campaigning for different reasons to have the paper closed, but Italian officials said it may reopen if it meets anti-noise requirements. Its publisher: Jack L. Begon. . . . Poet Alfonso Gatto quit the Italian Communist Party April 13 for "moral" reasons. [See p. 75B-C]

Palestine Battle. Israeli-Syrian fighting broke out again May 2 in the demilitarized border zone between the Huleh swamp and the Sea of Galilee. 20 Syrians and 4 Israeli soldiers were killed as an outgrowth of Syrian attempts to keep the Israelis from draining the swamp. Both sides claim the region. Each rejected a UN cease-fire request May 3. [See p. 116B]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Press Conventions

American Newspaper Publishers Assn. in New York April 24-26: Charles E. Wilson, Defense Mobilization director, said April 26 that "at the end of 1953, we will be able to meet the demands of all-out war, if need be, out of our production lines. Then, if any aggressor wants to tangle with us, he would have to be crazy to do so." [See pp. 131H-K, 108B-F] . . . Herbert Hoover warned April 26 that "Joe [Stalin] can get no satisfaction out of the great [MacArthur-foreign policy] debate. . . . Our great republic has a habit of closing ranks with a solidarity and punch that is final." [See p. 114L-M] . . . 1950 expenditures for daily newspaper advertising was a record $499,019,000, against $445,015,000 in 1949. [See Vol. X, p. 135E] . . . The convention adopted a resolution expressing "horror" at Argentina's suppression of *La Prensa*. [See p. 134E-F] . . . Charles F. McCahill, *Cleveland News* general manager, was elected ANPA president. [See Vol. X, pp. 135N, 130E]

American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington April 20-21: Suppression of news in the U.S. was reported to range from news clampdowns by the Atomic Energy Comm. to withholding of records on marriage licenses filed in Yonkers, N.Y. . . . Surveys indicated that televising of news tended to increase rather than cut sales of newspapers; people apparently want to read the news after they see it on TV. . . . The society condemned Argentina's seizure of *La Prensa*. [See p. 134E-F] . . . Paul L. Martin, chief of the Gannett newspapers' Washington bureau, won the $500 Raymond Clapper award for a series entitled "The Men Around Truman." [See Vol. X, p. 103H] . . . Alexander F. (Casey) Jones of the *Syracuse* (N.Y.) *Herald-Journal* was elected ASNE president. [See p. 122A-B; Vol. X, 143N-P, 132H]

Wire Services. AP, UP and INS meetings were held in New York during the ANPA convention. Robert McLean, president of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, was reelected AP president April 24 [see Vol. X, p. 143P]. (The AP began its first news delivery by teletypsetter circuit April 23 to papers in North Carolina and Virginia.) . . . UP reported April 24 that it has a record 3,469 newspaper and radio clients. [See Vol. IX, p. 143D] . . . INS announced April 25 that it has opened the first news service by teleprinter to South America. [See Vol. IX, p. 143D]

Press Notes. The U.S. has 1,772 daily newspapers (322 a.m., 1,450 p.m.) with combined circulation of nearly 54 million, a record. Circulation of the 549 Sunday papers is 46,580,000, another record. Canada has 95 dailies with circulation of 3,388,000 and 7 Sunday papers with 1,886,000. [See Vol. X, p. 88A] . . . An Intl. Press Institute will soon be formed with grants of $150,000 from the Ford Foundation and $120,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation (announced by Lester Markel, N.Y. *Times* Sunday editor, April 15). Purposes: (1) to promote press freedom, (2) further international understanding, (3) aid free news exchange and (4) improve journalistic practices.

Man Lived 75,000 Years Ago. Evidence that true men lived in Iran about 75,000 years ago was reported by Dr. Carleton S. Coon of the U. of Pennsylvania in Teheran April 27. Skeletons of 3 of these ancient men were dug up in Hotu Cave near Behshahr on the Caspian Sea. The find may change accepted theories of human evolution since it indicates that a modern form of man existed at the same time as or even earlier than such sub-human species as the 50,000-year-old Neanderthal Man or Peking Man from whom many scientists believed the present species was descended. Later occupants of the cave, who dated from 16,000 to 8,000 B.C., left what are probably the earliest agricultural tools yet discovered. They may have been the world's first farmers. Remains from a nearby cave showed that Neanderthal-type men lived in Iran as late as 10,000-12,000 years ago. [See Vol. X, p. 119F]

Atomic Science. Discovery of the long-sought negative proton, one of the rarest of fundamental cosmic ray particles, was reported by Dr. Robert B. Leighton of California Institute of Technology at a meeting of the American Physical Society in Washington April 28. If it can be produced artificially under controlled conditions, it may lead to complete annihilation of matter in particles. The reaction would yield 2 billion electron volts, 10 times more than in smashing the uranium atom and 100 times more than in a hydrogen bomb explosion. The negative proton was found during a study of cloud chamber photos of "V" particles in cosmic rays. [See Vol. X, p. 303D-E]

The Atomic Energy Comm. announced March 23 that it will build a $45 million atomic plant 17 miles northwest of Denver for secret production and research. [See pp. 43P-44A]

Norse-Dutch atomic project announced April 15 will conduct research into peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Netherlands will supply scientists and uranium to advance work in a heavy water reactor at Norway's Kjeller research station near Oslo.

Planet Named Evita. A small planet discovered in Aug. 1948 by the La Plata Institute has been named Evita in honor of Eva Perón, wife of the Argentine President, the UP reported from Buenos Aires April 21. The name was given official recognition by the Intl. Astronomical Comm. [See p. 102J-K]

Margaret Truman made her debut as a radio actress (with Jimmy Stewart) in an NBC adaptation of the film *Jackpot* broadcast from Hollywood April 26. She got $2,000-$2,500. [See 119P]

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

GRAMERCY GHOST. John Cecil Holm comedy about girl who inherits a ghost. Starring Sarah Churchill (daughter of Winston Churchill) in her New York debut. Staged by Reginald Denham. Produced by Roger Clark & Evan M. Frankel. Cast includes Richard Waring, Mabel Paige, Robert Smith, Robert Sterling, Kirk Brown. April 26 at Morosco. (2-2-4)*

THE LITTLE BLUE LIGHT. Edmund Wilson play about defeat of liberal by pressure groups in U.S. of the future. Staged by Albert Marre. Presented by Quintus Productions (Peter Cookson, Hume Cronyn, Joe Magee, Martin Manulis & Brattle Theatre Co.) as 9th in current ANTA series. Cast: Melvyn Douglas, Burgess Meredith, Arlene Francis, Martin Gabel, Peter Cookson. April 29 at ANTA Playhouse. (1-3-4)*

CLOSED

SPRINGTIME FOR HENRY, 53 performances, April 28. [See p. 88C]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See pp. 71M, 23G; Robert Garland returned as Journal-American reviewer, replacing John McClain]

LEADING APRIL FILMS

New York Releases

(FACTS ON FILE selections based on interest or quality)

THE BRAVE BULLS. John Bright screenplay based on Tom Lea's novel about bullfighter who has temporarily lost his nerve. Starring Mel Ferrer. Produced & directed by Robert Rossen for Columbia. Cast includes Miroslava, Anthony Quinn, Eugene Iglesias. April 18. [See Vol. IX, p. 135P]

THE FIRST LEGION. Emmet Lavery screenplay based on his play about impact of false miracle on religious group. Starring Charles Boyer. Produced & directed by Douglas Sirk for United Artists. In cast: William Demarest, Lyle Bettger, Leo G. Carroll, Barbara Rush. April 27.

FIVE. About last 5 people on earth after atomic catastrophe. Written, produced & directed by Arch Oboler. Columbia release. Cast: Wm. Phipps, Susan Douglas, Jas. Anderson, Chas. Lampkin, Earl Lee. April 25.

FOLLOW THE SUN. Screen biography of golfer Ben Hogan. Screenplay by Frederick Hazlitt Brennan based on his magazine article. Directed by Sidney Lanfield. Produced by Samuel G. Engel for 20th Century-Fox. Cast headed by Glenn Ford, Anne Baxter, Dennis O'Keefe. April 25.

I CAN GET IT FOR YOU WHOLESALE. Abraham Polonsky screenplay based on Jerome Weidman's novel about New York dress industry. Adapted by Vera Caspary. Directed by Michael Gordon. Produced by Sol C. Siegel for 20th Century-Fox. Cast includes Susan Hayward, Dan Dailey, George Sanders, Sam Jaffe, Randy Stuart, Marvin Kaplan, Harry Von Zell. April 4.

KON-TIKI. Documentary about Thor Heyerdahl trans-Pacific voyage on balsa raft. Narrated by Heyerdahl. Artfilm presented by Sol Lesser. Distributed by RKO Radio. April 3. [See Vol. X, p. 287K-L]

KRAKATIT. Jaroslav & Otakar Vavra adaptation of Karel Capek's 1920 novel about developer of atom bomb-like explosive who resists forces that want his invention to conquer the world. In Czech language. Directed & produced by Otakar Vavra for Czechoslovak Film Co. Presented by Artkino. In cast: Karek Hoger, Florence Marley. April 29.

TALES OF HOFFMAN. Film version of Jacques Offenbach's opera. Written, directed and produced by Michael Powell & Emeric Pressburger. Choreography by Frederick Ashton. Royal Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham. London Films presentation in Technicolor released by Lopert Films. Cast includes Robert Rounseville, Robert Helpmann, Pamela Brown, Leonide Massine, Moira Shearer, Ludmilla Tcherina, Edmond Audran, Sadler's Wells Chorus. April 4.

TERESA. Stewart Stern screenplay based on story by himself and Alfred Hayes about GI who brings home Italian bride. Directed by Fred Zinnemann. Produced by Arthur M. Loew for MGM. Cast headed by Pier Angeli, John Ericson, Patricia Collinge, Richard Bishop. April 5.

VALENTINO. Fictional story of Rudolph Valentino's life & loves. Starring Anthony Dexter as the late romantic actor. Screenplay by George Bruce. Directed by Lewis Allen. Produced by Edward Small for Columbia. In cast: Eleanor Parker, Richard Carlson, Patricia Medina. April 19.

NEW BOOKS

CONGRESS—Corruption and Compromise, by H. H. Wilson, Princeton professor. A critical report. April 26. (Rinehart, $3.50)†

DAMNED OLD CRANK: A Self-Portrait of E. W. Scripps, edited by Charles R. McCabe. Late publisher's views. April 25. (Harper, 259 pp., $3.50)†

A MOUSE IS BORN, by Anita Loos. Novel about Hollywood actress told in letters to her unborn child. May 3. (Doubleday, $2.50)*

THE NEGRO AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY, by Wilson Record. Negro's fight against communism. April 28. (U. of N.C. Press, 340 pp., $3.50)†

RED BANNERS OVER ASIA, by O. O. Trullinger, Far Eastern diplomat. An exposé. April 26. (Beacon, $3)†

RUSSIAN PURGE AND THE EXTRACTION OF CONFESSION, by F. Beck, W. Godin (pseudonyms of 2 veterans of Soviet prisons). Trans. from German by Eric Mosbacher, David Porter. April 23. (Viking, 227 pp., $3.50)†

A TEAR FOR JUDAS, by LeGette Blythe, author of "Bold Galilean." Novel about Judas. April 27. (Bobbs-Merrill, $3)*

THIS HAPPENED IN PASADENA, by David Hulburd. What happened to a liberal school superintendent. April 28. (Macmillan, 166 pp., $2.50)†

TITO'S COMMUNISM, by Josef Korbel. A study of modern Yugoslavia. April 26. (U. of Denver, $4)†

A WOMAN CALLED FANCY, by Frank Yerby. Novel about hill-billy girl who crashes Southern aristocracy in 1880s. May 4. (Dial, 340 pp., $3)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Rep. Frank Buchanan (D., Pa.), 48, in House since 1946, ex-Mayor of McKeesport, Pa.; April 27 in Bethesda, Md. of internal hemorrhages after an abdominal operation. [See Index to Vol. X]

John Alden Carpenter, 75, American composer (*The Adventures in a Perambulator, Krazy Kat*); April 26 in Chicago.

Rev. Dr. Henry John Cody, 82, ex-pres. and chancellor of U. of Toronto, ex-Ontario Education Min.; April 27 in Toronto.

Dr. Bowman C. Crowell, 72, retired clinical research director of American College of Surgeons noted for contributions to cancer control; April 26 in Clermont, Fla.

Angel De Jesus, 60, Chief Justice of Puerto Rican Supreme Court since 1948; April 30 in San Juan.

Désirée Ellinger (Mrs. Geoffrey Carte), 57, English opera and musical comedy star (soprano); April 30 in London.

Jerzy Fitelberg, 47, Polish composer; April 25 in New York.

Dr. Hamilton Holt, 78, pres. emeritus of Rollins College, ex-editor-owner of national weekly *Independent*; April 26 in Putnam, Conn. of heart attack. As Rollins president (1925-49), he abolished lectures and examinations, replaced them with class conferences. [See Vol. VIII, p. 68E]

Dr. Stanley King, 67, pres. of Amherst College 1932-46; April 28 at Martha's Vineyard of heart attack. [See Vol. V, p. 138J-K]

Dr. Takashi Nagai, 43, Japanese medical-&-radiation scientist, survivor of Nagasaki A-bomb; May 1 in Nagasaki of leukemia caused by the bomb and exposure to X-rays. [See p. 32D]

Dr. William Procter, 78, biologist, Procter & Gamble director; April 19 in West Palm Beach, Fla. [See Vol. X, p. 419B]

Maharaja of Rajpipla (Lt. Col. H. H. Maharaja Shri Vijaysinhji), 61, one of India's richest princes, race-horse owner; April 29 in Windsor, Eng. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Yuvaraj Shri Rajendrasinhji, 39. (Rajpipla, a state in Bombay Presidency, covers 1,600 sq. mi., has pop. of 250,000.)

Dr. Nicholas S. Ransohoff, 65, orthopedic surgeon who perfected curare-&-physical therapy treatment for infantile paralysis (he objected to Sister Elizabeth Kenney's treatment as "tremendously expensive"); April 25 in Long Branch, N.J.

Richard Hallett Meredith Robinson, 76, ex-chairman of Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.; April 23 in Tuxedo Park, N.Y.

Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Negro orator, writer and GOP political figure; April 27 in Chicago.

Dr. Arnold Sommerfeld, 82, German physicist noted for relativity and atomic theory work; April 26 in Munich of traffic accident injuries. He helped develop quantum theory.

Ralph E. Taggart, 64, chrmn. of Anthracite Operators Assn., pres. of Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.; May 1 in Radnor, Pa. of heart attack. [See Vol. IX, p. 397A]

Baron (Alexander G.) Walkden, 77, retired British labor leader, gen. secy. of Ry. Clerks Assn. 1906-36, chrmn. of Trades Union Congress 1932, 1933; April 25 in Bookham, Eng.

Louis Matthews Wicklein, 59, secy.-treas. of AFL Sheet Metal Workers' Intl. Assn.; April 26 in Washington.

SPORTS

Baseball. A 3-club player trade in the American League April 30: Philadelphia pitcher Lou Brissie went to Cleveland; outfielders Gus Zernial and Dave Philley of Chicago and pitcher Sam Zoldak and catcher Ray Murray of Cleveland to Philadelphia; outfielder Paul Lehner of Philadelphia and outfielder-infielder Orestes Minoso of Cleveland to Chicago. Washington sold pitcher Gene Bearden to Detroit April 26. [See X, 412E]

Walter Mulbry, one-time friend but now a rival of Comm. A. B. Chandler, resigned in Cincinnati April 27 as secretary-treasurer of organized baseball. [See p. 87J]

Basketball. The N.Y.C. Board of Higher Education ruled April 30 that CCNY, involved in the current basketball scandal, and other municipal colleges (Brooklyn, Hunter, Queens) may not use Madison Sq. Garden or other commercially operated arenas for school sports. The Board also made summer-resort leagues, where gamblers are said to have made player contacts, off limits for its schools' basketball players and ordered de-emphasis of big-time sports by banning "favored treatment" for athletes.

Indicted in New York April 30 on bribery charges: gambler Salvatore T. Sollazzo and these ex-players: Ed Gard, Sherman White, LeRoy Smith, Adolph Bigos, Richard Feurtado (arrested April 12), Nathan Miller and Louis Lipman of LIU; Al Roth, Ed Roman, Ed Warner and Floyd Layne of CCNY; Harvey Schaff of NYU. Eli Klukofsky (alias Kaye), 29, of New York was arrested in Miami April 27 on a New York charge of paying $8,000 in bribes to CCNY players to fix 3 basketball games season before last. Jackie Goldsmith, 31, ex-LIU player arrested April 21, pleaded not guilty in New York April 24 to a charge of bribing LIU players to fix a game in Jan. 1949. [See p. 104D]

Boxing. Joe Louis, 208¼, scored a 10-round decision over Cuban Omelio Agramonte, 188½, in Detroit May 2. It was Louis' 5th comeback win. [See p. 72F-G]

Golf. North & South women's amateur title in Pinehurst, N.C. April 28: Pat O'Sullivan of Orange, Conn. defeated Mae Murray of Rutland, Vt., one up. [See p. 96H-J] . . . Women's $3,000 Valley open in Fresno, Calif.: won May 1 by Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias, for $750. [See p. 136D-E]

Hockey. All-star team picked by NHL sportswriters and broadcasters, announced April 27: Goalie—Terry Sawchuk, Detroit; defense—Len (Red) Kelly, Detroit, & Bill Quackenbush, Boston; wings—Gordon Howe & Ted Lindsay, Detroit; center—Milt Schmidt, Boston. Kelly was selected April 30 for the Lady Byng Trophy for good sportsmanship. [See p. 136E]

Horse Racing. $60,000 Bay Meadows H'cap in San Mateo, Calif. April 28: won by Moonrush, Wm. Shoemaker up, for $43,700.

Soccer. British Football Assn. Cup in London April 28: Newcastle United defeated Blackpool, 2-0. [See p. 87L]

Track. Roger Bannister of Oxford (Eng.) won the Penn Relays mile feature in Philadelphia April 28 in 4 mins., 8.3 secs. He defeated Fred Wilt and Don Gehrmann. [See pp. 136G, 120N-P]

Air Crashes. 13 U.S. Air Force men were killed April 27 when an F-51 fighter crashed into a B-36 superbomber during combat maneuvers in central Oklahoma; 4 aboard the B-36 parachuted to safety. . . . 11 USAF men were killed April 27 when a B-29 crashed in the Azores en route from Britain to Roswell, N.M. . . . 11 persons died April 29 in the crash of a United Air Lines DC-3 in a storm near Ft. Wayne, Ind. [See p. 136N]

Married. Actor Audie Murphy and Pamela Archer, airline hostess, April 23 in Dallas after Murphy's ex-wife, Wanda Hendrix, received her final divorce decree April 19. [See Vol. X, p. 128N] . . . Homer (The Eel) Cook, Oklahoma "tough guy," and German waitress Anna Sporer, 22, in a military prison in Straubing, Germany April 24. He stowed away across the Atlantic and broke out of 3 U.S. Army and German prisons last year to be with her. He has 10 more months to serve.